



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—July 3, 1914.

EMPLOYERS DUPED AGAIN.

THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

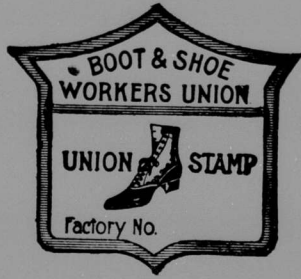
FUNDS FOR PERSON'S DEFENSE.

ORGANIZATION—GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT.

TRADE UNION POLICY.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. XIII.

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No. 21

Employers Duped Again

Some employers of labor seem never to be satisfied unless they are turning the grinding stone to sharpen the axes and fill the purses of cunning self-seekers who unfold plausible tales involving schemes for the destruction of labor unions. The employer who is completely hypnotized by his desire for profits always falls an easy victim to the wiles of such grafters even though he has been caught in similar traps and crushed almost to death a hundred times previously. No amount of bitter experience seems to suffice to teach him the utter futility of waging war upon labor through the agency of the professional union crusher whose dominant purpose is always to fatten upon the proceeds flowing from controversies between capital and labor.

Such a condition of affairs seems to have been brought about in the little city of Stockton during the past month by a combination of these two elements—employers blinded by greed and grafting trouble makers—that the formerly harmonious relations existing between the employers and their employees have been shattered and chaos and strife now seem the order of the day. And this to satisfy the greed of a mere handful of vicious men!

The war was started, not through any demands on the part of the unions, but by the agitation for the open shop put in motion by the grafting professional labor crushers after every species of coercion, intimidation and force had been used to compel employers who desired to be fair to join the union haters in their assault upon organized labor. The first attack was made upon a weak union of retail clerks. This was followed by prodding the hotel and restaurant employees beyond the point of human endurance and forcing them to strike. When these unions began to fight back by boycotting the unfair establishments the pirates called upon the courts for injunctions with the hope of binding the hands of the trade union resistance. Though the restraining orders were issued the fight went on with increased vigor and telling effectiveness. This was not just what the duped employers had bargained for, and they called upon the professional labor crushers to make good their promises and save them from disaster. In their desperation they were willing to tie up the entire city, and, of course, this was playing directly into the hands of the professional labor crushers, who proceeded to have an ultimatum issued declaring that the unions must cease their opposition to the open shop or every union member in the city would be thrown out of employment or compelled to relinquish membership in any

union. This threat also failed to provoke the expected stampede among the trade unionists, but, on the contrary, opened the eyes of some of the intended victims of the labor crushers to such an extent that they broke away from the open shop contingent and signed contracts with the unions providing for union wages and conditions. This break spread consternation and fear throughout the ranks of the greedy employers, and the promised lockout of all unions failed to materialize on schedule time.

The Stockton Labor Council has definitely and positively declined to yield to the arbitrary and unreasonable demands of the brazen band of labor crushers, and in this position will have the united support of organized labor of the State and Nation.

Should the foolish businessmen of Stockton continue to accept the advice of the band of self-seeking and greedy labor crushers which now infests that city, it is certain there will be industrial strife that will result in bankruptcy and disaster for many of them. The greedy provokers of the trouble know this, but are not concerned with the welfare of the legitimate businessman or manufacturer. What they are after is the coin of the realm, and so long as the dupes continue to pour it into their slimy hands they will cheer the victims with rosy stories and promises of ultimate triumph over the unions. Then when the light of reason begins to dawn upon the deluded employers the human sharks will have surveyed other likely fields for their operations and depart thence prepared to prosecute their nefarious schemes and gather in other unsophisticated victims. This has ever been their plan, and it is not at all probable an exception will be made in the case of Stockton.

Though the air is still filled with threats of a general lockout by the Merchants' and Manufacturers' and Employers' Association of Stockton, up to the hour of going to press no such thing has occurred, and the indications are that better judgment will prevail and the employers will recede from their unreasonable position and thus avoid a contest that would mean hardships for all and disaster for many. However, if the contest should be forced by the stubbornness of a few employers, the unions of Stockton are prepared to fight the open shop to a finish, and are proceeding with that idea in mind, while making every effort to avoid such a contest.

If a fight occurs the employers of Stockton will be entirely responsible for it.

THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

By Assemblyman C. W. Kingsley.

The opponents of the legislation fixing the eight hours as the legal limit of employment for any one day and forty-eight hours for any one week, have gradually fallen away from their old arguments and are now intrenching themselves behind the "continuous industries." The argument is now put forth that in these industries, while it is possible to so arrange the work as to allow of but eight hours continuous labor each day, to limit the weekly labor to forty-eight hours, would be impossible, without an additional relief force, and therefore such weekly limitation should not be required.

To a Socialist this is not a valid objection. Given a maximum limit to the weekly employment of each man, and a fixed number of hours of labor that must be performed in the industry, there is but one factor in the problem that can be changed and that is the number of men to perform that labor. In some way or other, these additional men must be employed. Here then we come up against the same old question that we are always meeting in the fight of the working class:—shall it be dollars or men that shall be sacrificed? Put to the average citizen in that way, the question would have but one answer, and should have but one. The man must be saved in every case as against the dollar. Just what arrangement of hours should be made to meet these conditions would depend largely upon the work or industry affected. It might require in some cases an entire extra shift and a shortening of hours to less than eight; in other cases, a substitute to take the place of individual men one day in each week, requiring one substitute for each six men employed.

If our industries or some of them are so organized that the work must be continuous in order to operate, although requiring more men because of such continuous operation, then society must bear the cost of the additional men required to keep the hours of labor within proper limits, which seems to be limited to not more than forty-eight hours each week. Believing that human life, health and happiness are the primal objects of our social organization they must not be sacrificed for the sake of the dollar. Were we unable to produce the necessities of life without increasing the hours of labor, the problem would be different, but we not only can but do, now, produce all the necessities and most of the luxuries with so little labor expenditure that, the only objection to limiting the hours of labor is that it would decrease the accumulating profits of the few.

The employment of more men would be made necessary by shortening the hours of labor, and it is one of the objects of such legislation as is proposed. Under a complete socialistic organization of society, this object would disappear, for all who desire could have it and its product, but today employment and the product of it is denied to many and we must find immediate means of relieving the situation.

The fact that the present owners and operators of our industries claim that it is impossible to comply with this humane legislation is good proof that our industrial system is improperly operated and that we must change our methods.

DENOUNCES TAINTED MONEY.

"Gifts of ill-gotten wealth should be cast into the teeth of the giver until he gives evidence of repentance and restitution," declared Edward A. Ross, professor of sociology in the University of Wisconsin in an address in Chicago. "Such gifts cost society more than they are worth," he added. "The real fight to uplift humanity centers around the condition and the pay of labor not upon reliance on private philanthropy."

FUNDS FOR PERSON DEFENSE.

By Floyd Gibbons.

Money is needed to defend Carl Person, the labor editor, who is facing trial on serious charges in the State and Federal courts on account of the fight he has waged against the Illinois Central and Harriman Lines for the last 33 months in the interests of 35,000 locked-out union men.

The Illinois Central is trying to hang Person because the editor in defense of his life, shot and killed an Illinois Central gunman. As an extra precaution against Person escaping the gallows on this charge, the road has brought about a federal indictment which charges the editor with using the mails "to circulate matter reflecting injuriously on the conduct of the Illinois Central." The charge carries a maximum penalty of 35 years in a federal prison and \$35,000 fine.

The legal machinery of the town of Clinton, the county of De Witt and the State of Illinois, and the power of the United States courts, are all being brought to bear against Person in his fight for life and liberty. Person in the prisoners' dock will stand alone, except so far as organized labor stands behind him.

The powerful influence of the Illinois Central and the anti-labor prejudice of a community from which all union men have been driven, have opposed every move of the defense, which has resulted in big expenses. The hunt for hidden witnesses, the canvass of the county for affidavits of prejudice, the fight for the change of venue, the habeas corpus hearing in Chicago for admission to bail, the court fees, stenographic bills, attorneys' fees, etc., have reduced the resources of the defense to the lowest ebb.

This battle of Person against the interests of corporate greed is the battle of every workingman. Every contribution to Person's defense is a blow in self defense. The necessity is urgent. It is an emergency.

Funds are being received by the Person Defense League of Chicago and the Railway Department of the American Federation of Labor, with offices at 301 Sawyer Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Money must be had to save Person in the murder trial and after that to defend him in the Federal courts where the Illinois Central will make its last determined stand to remove him forever from usefulness to the workers.

This is a direct appeal that should be answered.

WOMAN'S SPHERE.

When a prejudice which has any hold on the feelings finds itself reduced to the unpleasant necessity of assigning reasons, it thinks it has done enough when it has reasserted the very point in dispute, in phrases which appeal to the pre-existing feeling. Thus, many persons think they have sufficiently justified the restriction on women's field of action, when they have said that the pursuits from which women are excluded are "unfeminine," and that the proper sphere of women is not politics or publicity but private and domestic life. We deny the right of any portion of the species to decide for another portion or any individual for another individual, what is and what is not their "proper sphere." The proper sphere for all human beings is the largest and highest which they are able to attain to. What this is cannot be ascertained without complete liberty of choice. . . . Let every occupation be open to all, without favor or discouragement to any, and employments will fall into the hands of those men or women who are found by experience to be most capable of worthily exercising them.—John Stuart Mill.

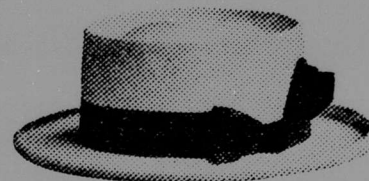
It is an art to give even to our nearest friends but what a test of manners it is to receive.—R. L. Stevenson.

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ORGANIZATION, GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT.

By H. C. Williams.

D-1.

Knowledge of the clan system of Southern Europe is obscure, mostly derived from such legendary exploits as the Trojan war, where Ulysses, Achilles, Nestor and the rest, organize their clansmen and proceed upon their celebrated fray, much as the O'Connors and the MacGregors of Ireland and Scotland were wont to do at a later age, or as the Vikings descended upon England after the Roman decline. Cities were merely the strongholds of the clan, and the rude citadels the residence of the clan chief, or "king." The story of Ulysses, king of Ithaca, who makes his own bridal bed with no other tools than an axe and adze, and later in his rollicksome life is rescued from the water by the daughter of the Phoenician "king," who, with her maids, has gone to the stream to do the family washing, reveal social conditions "as Irish as Ireland." The rule of life seemed to be, with respect to a different clan, like the attitude of the Irishman at Donnybrook fair: "If you see a head, hit it."

The Trojan war legends present an era of great confusion and migrations, and most of the tribes of the West have claimed descent from some of the Trojan or Grecian heroes; as Brutus, grandson of Aenas, first legendary king of Britain, from Troyland or Phrygia; or Patholan, an Irish hero, from Greece. Aenas and Evander proceed direct from Troy and settle in Latium, and revered by the Romans as their great ancestor. All of them show the tribal organization and spirit of the Celtic clans.

At a very early age two separate races had achieved a high civilization and a complicated society—Chaldea and Egypt, each sending out separate stems, both of which modified and civilized, first the Greek and then the Italian tribes, and from them successively carried to the tribes of Western Europe. Those people that we now call "Jews" are remnants of the Chaldean and Assyrian stock whose first migration was the colonization of Palestine and the foundation of Sidon and Tyre, followed later by another led by Abraham and Lot. The Phoenicians founded colonies at Utica and Carthage, in Africa, and Cartagena and Cadiz, in Spain, with factories in Britain for trading in tin, and on the Baltic for amber. From the earliest ages these people have been artisans and traders, and there is no historical evidence anywhere showing them to have any agrarian tendency, the only exception being more apparent than real, where a couple of tribes, the historical Jews, settled in Palestine and cultivated what little soil that mountainous country afforded. These Jews preserved the ancient tribal organization and ethics, with a species of common property rights which were re-adjusted and leveled every fifty years, as outlined in Leviticus XXV. They had imbibed the severe sacerdotal spirit of Egypt, and when the whole race was scattered by the Persian conquest of Babylon and the destruction of Tyre by Alexander and of Carthage by Rome, the city of Jerusalem remained the sole political and ethical center of the race, which was rapidly impressed with its religion, as the religion itself represented the cardinal instinct of the race, namely, the unity of deity. The pantheistic system of the Greeks, Italians and Celts generally drew its basic inspirations from Egypt, which represented the trinity of the godhead out of which the Christian religion grew. The modern Jews, therefore, are remnants of the entire race—traders by the inherited instincts of fifty centuries—for ages the only dealers with that elusive thing called money. With their iron-bound guilds converting money and property into bills of exchange, drafts and checks, their banking records survive in the cune-

iform tablets of the cities of Babylonia and Chaldea. They have carried their system over the world, both in religion and guild, always separate from the nations they live among, and holding to their traditions with singular tenacity. They always have been hated by agrarian peoples, and the Russian hatred of today is a mere repetition of the feeling that existed in England and everywhere in Europe so long as the nations were agrarian. Now that the West has become commercial, and has adapted their banking and commercial systems, the prejudice is nearly died out and the Jews themselves have abandoned that exclusiveness that has tended to hold them apart from the peoples they live among. This gift to civilization from these ancient guilds is immeasurable in its consequences.

It was from Phoenicia and Egypt that the Greeks drew their civilization and passed it on to Italy and the West. As the spirit of commerce extended, as in the trading of rural commodities for luxuries, the simple agrarian tribes began to congregate in cities, architecture and art developed, and various trades and industries drew more and more from the simple life of the farmer into the complex life of the city. Following the universal communal habit, the various traders and artisans formed into separate guilds; collectively the guilds, with the land that belonged to the community, formed into municipal units of government. In Egypt this division was carried to a great extreme at a very early time, where priests, soldiers, architects, masons, weavers, metal workers, down to the smallest industry, were segregated into guilds. Even thieves had their guild, subject to its own laws, and responsible to the general law for the acts of its members, and a stolen article could be ransomed by its owner according to a legally-graduated tariff. A like guild, or "tong" exists in China today.

Architecture and building was perhaps the most important ancient industry. The first three degrees of Freemasonry is a curious survival of this guild, whose branches were thus organized throughout the whole basin of the Mediterranean and the Euphrates valley—perhaps included India and China—for the laws governing them were curiously alike, and Freemasonry seems to be universal. We see Solomon, when he builds his temples, calling upon Hiram of Tyre (who was not a king, as we understand the term, but the head of the corporation of all the guilds), for workmen and materials. Both were supplied by the guilds, and it was to the guilds that Solomon

paid the price, while the guilds distributed it among the individual workmen upon whatever scale they would set for themselves. At the present day in Russia the "artels," or city guilds, work upon an identical plan, and like the "Mir" or village commune, have brought their institutions down from remote times.

The city of Corinth, Greece, was early one of the great distributing points of that country. Originally it was a settlement of a Phoenician trading guild. The first temple brought in an offshoot from the mason guild, and as manufactures developed, another and another would come and "set up shop," but always as a guild. As they fastened to the soil, apprentices would be taken from the native population, which in time would embrace the guild, and so it would be of every trade and every function of municipal activity. When colonies sprouted off from the cities of Greece they would include members from all the guilds and agricultural septs, so that when a new establishment was made, the entire municipality was in full bloom from the beginning; for a time holding a species of fealty to the parent city, but ultimately becoming independent. Thus the cities of Tarentum, Brindisi, Syracuse, Naples, Marseilles, and many others on the Italian peninsula, sprung at once into full-fledged municipalities. But never any of them expanded into states. Even Rome, a composite of Etruscan and Greek, was never politically more than a municipality whose official territory would scarcely exceed the area of Marin County. As a world empire, it was a conquest of other municipalities not differing from her own and held together by the army, and with whose institutions she never interfered beyond the collection of the imperial taxes, which were seldom more, and often much less than the taxes that their almost ceaseless petty wars with each other had imposed upon themselves.

(Continued next week.)

NOTICE.

Initiative petitions for State bond issue to provide sanatoria, etc., for cure of tuberculosis may still be had at office of San Francisco Labor Council. All signatures are procured by volunteers who are requested to act with as much speed as possible and turn in their petitions to the Council at an early date.

The happiness of your life depends upon the character of your thoughts.—Marcus Aurelius.

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REMARKABLE STRIKE SETTLED.

The strike of the printing pressmen and assistants called June 23d last year to enforce a demand for an increase of pay for the feeders of 50 cents per day has been settled.

The strike has been a bitterly contested one during the past twelve months, each side exhibiting a determination to fight until the other was brought to subjection. At the time the strike started the employers told the strikers, and doubtless believed it to be true, that there were plenty of men throughout the country seeking work and that they would experience little difficulty in securing competent mechanics to man their plants. They were doomed to disappointment, however, as most of those brought here as strikebreakers were imported from the East at great expense to the Franklin Printing Trades Association, and proved themselves utterly incapable of doing the work. It is now admitted by the employers themselves that the cost to them of conducting the strike has been far in excess of what the increase in wages asked would have amounted to in a number of years, though they excuse their stubbornness on the ground that they were fighting for principle and against other things than the increase in wages asked for by the feeders.

During the first few weeks of the strike the employers were buoyed up by the hope that they would soon be able to fill their establishments with men gathered in the East. As the weeks ran into months this hope vanished, but was succeeded by another—that the strikers would not be able to hold out much longer. In this, too, they were wrong, for the two unions received splendid support from the local labor movement, which enabled them to maintain an unbroken front and keep up the fight with as much vigor and spirit on the last day as at its opening.

The struggle was remarkable for the unyielding attitude assumed by both sides. On the side of the employers in the Franklin Printing Trades Association not a break occurred during the long months of the strike in spite of the fact that two of the firms constituting its membership became bankrupts owing to their inability to operate their establishments under the prevailing conditions. The others saw them go down, but remained firm in their position up to the time all agreed it was useless to continue further in a course certain to result in disaster for all concerned.

On the side of the striking unions a still more remarkable record is to be recited, as out of 400 men involved in the contest, lasting twelve months, not a single desertion occurred. This has had a tendency, during the last few weeks, to dishearten the employers.

There have been few strikes in this city, or elsewhere, involving such a large number of men, in which such a clean record could be presented after a year of struggle. For maintaining unbroken ranks in such a fight great credit is due the two unions. Credit is also due those organizations which furnished the financial assistance which made the remarkable solidarity possible.

The agreement reached by the committees of the Labor Council and the Franklin Printing Trades Association last Saturday, and ratified by both of the organizations of strikers and the employers the early part of this week, is in the nature of a compromise, each side making concessions in the interest of peace, yet neither the employers or the unions being satisfied with the results of a strenuous year of ceaseless fighting. The men return to work as union men, at the wages prevailing before the strike was called.

DURSTS IN DANGER.

Attorney F. Harry Dann of San Francisco, in behalf of Mrs. E. T. Manwell, filed a suit in the Superior Court of Yuba County Tuesday to recover \$150,000 damages from John H. and Ralph Durst for the death of E. T. Manwell, former District Attorney of Yuba County, who was killed in the Wheatland hop riots in August of last year. It is understood that the Dursts have offered to settle for a much smaller sum, which was rejected by the widow of the former District Attorney.

Mrs. Manwell will allege in her complaint that her husband was in Wheatland on private business on the day of the fatal hop-field riot; that he met his death while pleading as an individual, and not in his official capacity, for the protection of Dursts' interests.

EVASD MINIMUM WAGE LAW.

Several firms in Seattle are evading the State minimum wage law for women, which calls for a minimum rate of \$10 a week for mercantile positions. The apprentice wage, under the law, is \$6.50. A considerable number of girls who were receiving \$8 and \$9 before the law went into effect have been discharged. In some cases indirect offers have been made to the girls that they can secure positions as apprentices, which would mean that they would work a year for \$6.50 a week. The Seattle "Herald" comments as follows on this situation: "How much farther this extends through the city, we are not prepared to say at this time, but there is evidently a decided move on by the employers of the city to make matters even worse for their women workers than they were before the minimum wage law went into effect. They will so work it that the apprentice wage will be the maximum wage."

The State attorney general has notified Labor Commissioner Olson that merchants can, by reducing the number of work days to less than six, or the daily number of hours to less than eight, legally pay a smaller wage than \$10, which is the minimum wage rate fixed by State law for mercantile establishments. It is held that the minimum wage law gives the commission authority only to fix a "weekly wage rate," and not a "weekly wage." Under this ruling department stores could arrange for half of their force to report two hours late each day. The result would be that these employees would, at the end of the week, be entitled to only three-quarters of the minimum wage, or \$7.50.

ONE WAY TO ORGANIZE.

Chairman Spiedock of the Baltimore central body's organization committee, took advantage of the dance wave now on in that city to talk unionism to girls employed in a broom factory. The girls are young and the unionist interested Miss Hanaw, supervisor of the municipal dance hall, who arranged a private dance, to which the girls were invited. No charges were made, and as the event was properly advertised, the new Broom Corn Sorters' Union includes every eligible worker who listened to good organization talks between dances.

WANT CIVIL SERVICE.

Unions whose members are employed by the city, subject to civil service rules, are planning to get together and draft a charter amendment, to be submitted to the people at the November election, which will afford greater protection to the civil service employees of the city. Among the unions interested are Street Railway Employees' Union, Office Employees' Union and United Laborers' Union.

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My sentiments are that to be absolutely just is an attribute of divinity, to be so to the utmost of his ability is the greatest glory of man. Justice consists of rendering unto every man his due; it should commence at the fountain head where labor produces the wealth, not at the pool where wealth is accumulated. If my record convinces you that I have endeavored to live up to these sentiments, I ask your support. I respectfully refer you to the Brief of Mr. Brouillet and myself in the Nurses' Eight-Hour Law, the Owens' Recall for the State Federation in the Supreme Court, all the injunctions I have defended, the Riot cases, the Mooney case, and the Gas Franchise cases.

Yours fraternally,

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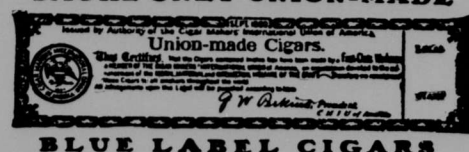
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SMOKE ONLY UNION-MADE

A CALL TO DUTY.

By J. S. Paradis, Jr.

There seems to have sprung up in the past few years an element in the social scale so corroded of soul and mind that it begrudges those in the ordinary walks of life even a decent existence.

What an ignorant, sordid spirit it must needs be that cannot be satisfied to aid in the progress of an enlightened nation—cannot content themselves with the good things that are to be gained by honest endeavor. Nay, they must attain wealth and pomp at the cost of misery and want to the workers, the very foundation of all society. Their pleasures are pleasures only when barred to those whom they see fit to call the common people, regardless of the fact that from the ranks of those same common people they all rise.

For the awful crime of being satisfied to rank among the toilers and bread-winners must the workers be branded as ambitionless and lacking in spirit and intellect, and become drudges for the enjoyment of a class whose ambitions and tastes perhaps may lie on a somewhat different plane! Can it be that those supposedly most enlightened of our glorious nation believe it is impossible to attain the good that is in this life except by the trampling down of the majority of humanity? If not, then we are at a loss to know whence comes the widening breach between capital and labor. Some of the greatest intellects of the age are ceaselessly at work on the task of getting capital and labor to thrash out their differences on common ground, but the deluded spirit of capital can see no common ground. That little imp, class hatred, seems always to be whispering in their ears that it is their place to dictate, not arbitrate. They cannot seem to understand that without the workers the whole human machine is useless. They cannot seem to understand that if they have the right to ask a price for the product of the combined efforts of capital and labor, that labor also has an equal right to set a price on its share in the production. What a deplorable state of affairs, especially in a locality whose progress has never been surpassed! California ranks second to none in spirit of progress and thrift yet she has within her borders one of the most stubborn stumbling blocks to her future prosperity—an organization commonly called the M. and M., whose sole purpose seems to be to annihilate organized labor. Under the goading leadership of Harrison Gray Otis and others of his ilk this organization has been working for years to unsettle the labor conditions of the western coast and now threatens to tie up all of our industries in the

course of the next few months that it may destroy the unions and parade the fact before the nations of the world in 1915. And will it accomplish such a dastardly purpose?

We should greatly regret having so little confidence in people of this glorious commonwealth as to even dream of such a thing being possible, though the M. and M. people would even jeopardize the success of the Fair to attain the result sought. They have opened hostilities at Stockton, and if success crowns their efforts there it means that the campaign will be extended to all sections of the State, and ultimately to the whole coast territory.

They have wisely concluded that if they can conquer a few of the smaller places first they will have a foundation for their palace of greed and will have inserted the wedge with which to split the ranks of organized labor.

Now are we going to stand aside and watch them accomplish their dirty plot or are we going to gather to the defense of Stockton and thereby block their little game for good and all? A concerted effort on the part of organized labor in behalf of Stockton now will undoubtedly do away with the necessity of a long drawn out battle with not only physical and mental suffering on both sides but a financial crisis that it will take many years to overcome, to say nothing of making a farce of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition which bids fair to be the greatest monument to organized labor that the world has ever known.

Save the day in Stockton and we have saved the day for California and organized labor.

ORPHEUM THEATRE.

The Orpheum offers a particularly fascinating bill for next week. William A. Brady, who has joined the ranks of vaudeville producers, will present "Beauty Is Only Skin Deep," a one-act play by Elizabeth Jordan. It has to do with the modern woman's mania for beautifying herself. The action of the little play is laid in Madam O'Reilly's beauty parlor in New York City. Here a feminine remodeler of figures and other greatly desired feminine attributes dispenses for a consideration anything from a complexion, the rival of California peaches to a form that would cause Venus to sit up and take notice. Nine actresses appear in the sketch. Yvette, "The Whirlwind Violinist," and a very attractive girl direct from the Folies Bergere, Paris, where she created an absolute furore, will be an important feature in the new program. Dave Kramer and George Morton, two black-faced comedians, have padded out the peculiarities of the darkey into as laughable a fifteen-minute skit as one would care to see. "The Stranger," a comedy sketch by Herbert Bashford, will be presented by Charles Yule, Ferd Munier & Co. It may be described as a "slice of life." Mr. Yule is ably supported by Ferd Munier and Miss Charlotte Treadway. Next week will be the last of Henry Lewis; Doris Wilson & Co.; The Gardiner Trio, and Everett Shinn's new "meller drammer" "Wronged From The Start."

MUSICIANS WAGE BOYCOTT.

At the request of the Musicians' Union of San Francisco, the San Jose Labor Council has declared "unfair" the celebration of the Native Sons of the Golden West to be held in the Garden City July 3d-5th.

This action was taken because of the alleged violation on the part of the N. S. G. W. bands of Alameda County of the agreement not to encroach upon the earning capacity of the members of the Musicians' Union.

President Matheson and other representatives of the union are in San Jose preparing to wage an active boycott against the celebration.

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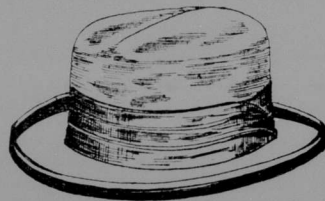
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Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



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To unions subscribing for their
entire membership, 80 cents a
year for each subscription.

Single copies, 5 cents.

Changes of address or additions
to union's mail lists must come
through the secretary of each
organization. Members are noti-
fied that this is obligatory.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor

FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1914.

"There's an adage as ancient as Adam,
If not as old as the sun,
The early birds don't gather in herds,
They get there one by one.
And the moral of that is as certain
As the moral of this is true,
If you wish to succeed, you must take the lead,
And the world will follow you."

The union label is something more than a name
if demanded by the members of unions on their
purchases. It is of no value whatever if not de-
manded. Your duty in the premises is, therefore,
plain. Demand the label on all your purchases.

The home rule in taxation amendment has been
endorsed by twenty-five city councils in the State.
With the numerous other endorsements of the
measure, the indications are it will carry by a
large majority, but this fact should not result in
apathy on the part of its friends.

Rumors are current throughout the country to
the effect that President Wilson has determined
to force the Colorado mine owners to arbitrate
their differences with the miners, or he will order
all the mines to remain closed. It is said he is
thoroughly disgusted with the "nothing to arbi-
trate" position of Rockefeller and his fellow ob-
structionists.

President Weber of the American Federation
of Musicians having positively declined to serve
another term the union elected to that responsible
position Frank Carothers of Kansas City, Mo.,
who is now guiding the destinies of this great
organization. Mr. Carothers is 44 years of age
and has served the Musicians in various capaci-
ties. He is a staunch unionist.

The coal barons of Colorado are now endeavor-
ing to create sympathy for themselves by circu-
lating bulletins containing all sorts of false state-
ments concerning the cause of the strike and the
incidents leading up to the civil war in that State.
They are also attempting to convince President
Wilson that they should be allowed to import
more thugs into the mining districts.

The city of Santa Cruz has let the contract
for constructing the municipal wharf to a notori-
ous anti-labor firm. Only non-union men are
employed and the wages paid are far below pre-
vailing rates. Every effort has been made to
establish fair conditions in building the pier, but
without avail. The executive council of the Cal-
ifornia State Federation of Labor has therefore
declared the job as "unfair" to organized labor,
and now calls upon all friends to convince those
responsible for the condition at Santa Cruz that
it does not pay to fight organized labor. Do not
visit the beach of Santa Cruz this year.

Trade Union Policy

The Labor Council last Friday night voiced its disapproval, in most em-
phatic fashion, of the attempt of the Gas and Water Workers' Union to aid a
public service corporation in influencing the Board of Supervisors to raise the
established rates for gas to the citizens of this city.

A committee representing this union had appeared before the Board of
Supervisors in an unannounced and surreptitious manner, and urged upon the
city fathers that an increase in the rate per thousand feet for gas from 75 to 80
cents be allowed the Pacific Gas and Electric Company. This was, to say the
least, most unusual conduct for a labor organization. The labor movement has
always discouraged the idea of unions combining with employers in raising the
price of their products to the general public.

In pursuing such a course the Gas and Water Workers' Union stepped
outside the legitimate field of trade unionism and violated the ethics, if not the
established law, of the labor movement. Doubly grievous was the offense of this
union because the committee urged the increased rate upon the pretext, based
upon a promise from the general manager of the corporation, that if the addi-
tional rate be allowed the amount would be used to employ more labor. Thus,
had the Board of Supervisors fixed the rate at the higher figure, the labor move-
ment would have been charged with responsibility for it, when as a matter of
fact labor would have profited little, if any, through the increase, while the people
of the city would have been compelled to contribute a large amount toward
replenishing the foolishly dissipated treasury of the Pacific Gas and Electric
Company. Never before in the history of the San Francisco labor movement
has such a course been pursued by a local union, and it is to be hoped that the
prompt action taken by the Labor Council last Friday night will have a deter-
ring influence upon any organization which in the future may feel inclined,
through selfish motives, or because of pressure brought to bear upon its officers
and members by interested parties, to aid public service corporations in their
schemes for gathering in the people's money.

The labor movement is a democratic institution calculated to improve
conditions for those who toil, and has never allowed itself to be used or influenced
by promises of immediate, though fleeting advantages for a few, and the Gas
and Water Workers' Union, in this instance, surely violated a long-established
policy of the movement and left itself open to the just criticism and condemna-
tion of all those who believe in the true trade union principle of the greatest
good to the greatest number.

It has been charged, and with some appearance of truth, that officials of
the Pacific Gas and Electric Company wield a strong influence in regulating the
conduct of this organization. It therefore behooves the members to arouse them-
selves from the slumbers which have made it possible for such charges to gain
currency and take an active and vigorous hold of the affairs of the organization
in order that it may be rescued from the possibility of again being thrown into
the undesirable position in which it found itself last week.

One thing, however, is certain, the labor movement should not, and will
not, countenance any such conduct, on the part of any union, as the Gas and
Water Workers' Union was admittedly guilty of in the instance cited above.
The action of the Labor Council last Friday night is sufficient warrant for this
assertion, and it is sincerely to be hoped it will never again be necessary for the
central labor body of this city to call the attention of the labor movement to such
a flagrant violation of trade union principles on the part of one of its affiliated
unions.

Fluctuating Sentiments

Education must always be the basis of evolution and progress. It is only ignorance that depends upon revolution for advancement, and ignorance, in the United States at least, is usually the result of downright laziness and lack of ambition. If this be the fact, then each of us is to choose whether he is to go with the lazy revolutionist or the energetic evolutionist in his search for better things.

So long as the employer appropriates all of the benefits of improved machinery and labor-saving devices to his own uses the army of the unemployed will be constantly enlarged. The workers, as a means of self-preservation, must take some of the benefits through the medium of the shorter workday, or suffer the consequences of their failure so to do. Tramp and go hungry or shorten the workday.

Members of Congress chafe under their routine legislative work these hot summer days and sometimes create opportunity to act as grown-up kids to break the monotony. Such a playful period took place in the House a few days ago when a meek and lonely mouse got by the sleepy doorkeepers and proceeded toward the speaker's desk. Scurrying from his seat, Congressman "Alfalfa Bill" Murray of Oklahoma rushed down the center aisle and grabbed the mouse. Taking it by the tail he walked over to Republican leader Mann and put the frightened creature on a book Mann was reading. Before the leader could grab it Murray took it back to the center aisle and released it. It then ran back and forth while two or three Congressmen chased it. At this point Congressman Goodwin, a giant in stature, came in and stepped on the mouse. When Progressive leader Murdock had his back turned Goodwin put the mouse in Murdock's pocket. Before Murdock unsuspectingly put his hand in his pocket he was "put wise" by his colleague and got up and dropped the mouse on Murray's curly hair. By this time the speaker was frantically rapping for order and the mouse was carried out.

Two books published in 1860 that purport to list all the representative men of the time have only the briefest mention of Lincoln in connection with the Douglas debates. Other biographical books do not even name him. It is said, however, that to-day if one were to begin with the first books written about him since 1865 it would require over twenty years' steady reading to review them all. There are one thousand books and pamphlets outlining his life, scores of them in foreign languages—French, German, Italian, Japanese and modern Greek. There are over one thousand magazine articles covering every possible aspect of his experience, not to mention newspaper accounts. In it all there is rarely the slightest trace of that unfriendly criticism which he bore in such overwhelming measure during much of his career as president. The great burden of all this writing is that here was one of the mightiest of the human great, a figure that stands alone in history, without forerunner or successor in greatness, goodness and simplicity of manhood unadorned by worldly circumstance. For even as president Lincoln was still the ridiculed and disdained of the worldly great, and was chiefly acknowledged by the plain people. He was their representative. This homely sense of what the presidency of the United States is—merely a man of and for and by the common people—prevented the world from investing him with that importance and superiority which the president of a great nation wears to-day.

Wit at Random

"James, dear," said a careful mother to her seven-year-old insurgent, "your Uncle Ed will be here for dinner today. Be sure and wash your face and hands before coming to the table."

"Yes, mother," hesitatingly, "but—but supposin' he doesn't come?"

Billy, while being reprimanded by his teacher for some misdemeanor, sat down, leaving her standing.

She reminded him that no gentleman should seat himself while the lady with whom he was conversing remains standing.

"But this is a lecture," replied Billy, "and I am the audience."—Cleveland "Leader."

The inquest had been held on the body of a Scotchman who had been drowned, and all the evidence pointed to suicide. For a few minutes after the coroner had summed up the jury put their heads together, considering their verdict. At length the foreman rose.

"Death from unknown causes," he exclaimed emphatically.

"I don't agree with your verdict," snapped the coroner. "You practically had direct evidence that the deceased was seen to throw himself into the river."

"Yes, sir," replied the foreman, sullenly, "but taking into consideration that the deceased was a Scotchman, and that a full bottle of whisky was found on his body, we consider a verdict of suicide absolutely untenable."

Miss Oldgirl—Oh, Mr. Lighthead, I've just seen eighteen happy summers!

Mr. Lighthead—Only eighteen happy ones? What an unhappy life you must have had!

"Johnny," asked a Sunday-school teacher, "do you say your prayers every morning?"

"No, ma'am, but my father does," said Johnny, whose dad is a hardware man.

"And what prayer does your father say, Johnny?"

"He says, oh, Lord, how I hate to get up."

Professor Sudbury, who was extremely near-sighted, went to the barber's, sat down in the barber's chair, took off his glasses, and allowed himself to be shaved. When the artist was done with him he did not move and for a while nobody disturbed him. But other customers began to arrive and the chair was needed. The head barber, suspecting that his learned patron had fallen asleep, asked his boy to wake him. The professor overheard the order.

"No, my good man," he said, "I am not asleep. The fact is I am frightfully near-sighted. When I took my glasses off just now I was no longer able to see myself in the mirror opposite. Naturally I supposed I had already gone home."—New York "Evening Post."

A political meeting was on in a certain Iowa town and Thomas R. Marshall, Vice-President of the United States, was to speak. The hall was packed and the air was stifling. For some reason it was impossible to open the windows, and one had to be broken.

It was feared that the noise would startle the audience and perhaps throw them into a panic. The mayor of the town stepped forward to give warning. The audience, however, had not assembled to listen to the mayor, and overwhelmed him with cries of "Marshall! Marshall!"

Silence was not restored till the infuriated official yelled at the top of his voice:

"I'm not going to make a speech! I have something to say!"—New York "Evening Post."

Miscellaneous

ALL MEN ARE FREE.

By Budd McKillips.

All men are free! the statesman bleats;
All men are free! the preachers cry;
All men are free! the press repeats,
Free to do what? To work and die.

The trackman toiling 'neath the sun,
Or where the blasts of winter roar,
Finds when the road of steel is done,
He's free—to tramp the ties once more.

The jobless man may wander miles
Searching for work to no avail,
The masters say amidst their smiles,
"All men are free"—to go to jail.

The girls who work in mill and store
Await the time with bated breath,
When they need toil and strive no more;
Their freedom comes—but comes in death.

The ship strikes on a hidden rock
And quivers 'ere it plunges down;
The sailors when they feel the shock
Know they are free—yes free to drown.

Come men! Arise! throw off your chains
And with your fellow workers stand;
There's naught to lose, a world to gain,
And freedom here for every man.

THE TRUE TEST.

You can laugh at the world—it's a funny old world—

You can laugh at the people you meet.
You can laugh at the antics you see on the stage,
You can laugh at the folks on the street,
You can laugh at the one who is fussing about,
Or the one who is taking a rest,
But with all of the topics that merriment makes
Can you laugh at yourself? That's the test.

And why are you not, may I ask, if you please,
Legitimate subject for mirth?
You may be as funny in manner and speech
As any one else on the earth.
Give others a rest, for some people object
If over their failings you smile,
And here is a subject you need not offend,
So laugh at yourself for awhile.

—Mobile "Register."

BE GAME.

By George Matthew Adams.

Wherever red blood flows, admiration starts at the picture of a Game man—a being who sticks to his guns, loading and reloading in the face of the enemy, without flinching, and calmly taking his lot.

Be Game.

Adverse forces always present their strongest front in the beginning. Be Game. Stand your ground. Outwit and outweigh the best of them.

Be Game.

But don't wait for emergencies to test you out. Be Game today. There will be plenty of chances if you use the initiative, planted in your system, to search out for something in which to make your abilities count for the most. For there is a call for Game men in ordinary, every-day affairs. And if you are Game in the little things you will be Game in the big things.

Be Game.

American Federation Newsletter

Win Long Struggle.

At Middletown, N. Y., a 100 per cent organization made it possible for the Bakers' Union to unionize a large bakery shop that has maintained non-union conditions for the past three years.

Votes to Join A. F. of L.

The Boston Raincoat Makers' Union has voted to join the United Garment Workers' Union, affiliated to the A. F. of L. This local is the last remnant of a so-called "revolutionary" organization that claimed a large membership in Boston during the past year.

For Better Conditions.

In an address to the General Federation of Women's Clubs, George J. Kneeland, director of investigation of the American Social Hygiene Association, advised the delegates to "Use your influence to bring about better economic and industrial conditions so that fathers can be masters in their own homes."

To Make Show of Strength.

Organized labor in Denver has issued invitations to unionists throughout the State to assemble in Denver on Labor Day and hold a monster celebration for the purpose of impressing on politicians the views of workers for industrial justice. It is said this move is being favorably received throughout the State. The project also is intended to answer those politicians who are now endeavoring to capture the fall elections under the cry "law and order."

Discuss Work in Foundries.

At Rochester, N. Y., representatives of the Iron Molders' Union and their employers discussed foundries and working conditions with a representative of the State Labor Department. The workers insisted that their health required vestibules, to exclude cold air from foundries when the doors were opened, and ventilators were suggested to carry off the fumes and gases created in the making of castings. The employers raised the question of expense, but the conference impressed them with the necessity of providing sanitation for the molders.

Would Print School Books.

A new use for the Government Printing Office is suggested in the bill introduced by Representative Hughes, chairman of the Committee on Education. He introduced a bill which provides that the public printer be authorized to print text books for use in public schools in the various States. The bill stipulates that the books should first be approved by the proper State authorities, and that a charge amounting to the actual cost of printing should be made against the States.

Insist on Higher Wages.

The executive board of the Pulp Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers' Union held a meeting in Boston on the question of a renewal of contract with the International Paper Company, which is being urged by this union and the International Union of Paper Makers. A strike vote will be called if necessary. The contract which was made between the men and the mills for one year expired May 1st. The unions asked that the contract be renewed with the addition of a general increase of wages and a minimum wage clause. The employees want the minimum wage limit to be fixed at \$12 per week. The Great Northern Paper Company has granted these concessions to their employees but the International has refused thus far.

Unions and Farmers Agree.

A better understanding between farmers and trade unionists in Texas is predicted as the result of an address by Organizer Edmonston of the Farmers' Union before the Texas State Federation of Labor convention. The farmers' representative said: "The predatory interests have sought to use the Farmers' Union as a club against the mechanical trades unions. Some of them have been misled and their lack of experience has blinded them to the real facts of the motives behind this movement to drive a wedge between the mechanical and agricultural labor unions. I hope you will be lenient with our members until they can see the error of their ways and will stand for the things that we all stand for. If you will send a fraternal delegate to our next meeting I will personally see that he is received and given a seat on the floor of the convention."

Will Treble Membership.

Membership in organized labor will be trebled in the next generation, predicted Bishop Olmstead in his annual address before the diocesan council of the Protestant Episcopal church in Denver. The speaker criticized the unwillingness of employers to listen to the pleas of their unionist employees in a plea for a prompt settlement of the Colorado coal strike. "Conference will not hurt any just cause or any truth," he declared, "and while we may lose something of value to our own conception of things involved, we gain on the whole in the power of making our sympathy effective."

Wages by "Unwritten Law."

A wage standard set by "unwritten law" is favored by the big department store of Gimbel Brothers, according to the testimony of an official before the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations, which is holding hearings in New York City. When asked what was the minimum wage in the Gimbel store, the witness asserted that "there was no fixed minimum, but that there was an unwritten law which prevails in employing help to pay not less than \$6 per week." Incidentally the labor union representatives on the commission took the occasion virtually to force admissions from the store managers that they would either remain neutral or actively aid or agree to the formation of unions among their own store employees, should the attempt be made to unionize those establishments.

The merchants agreed to remain neutral in this case and will not discharge an employee "if," as one employer said, "unionism alone is involved."

"Fear of almost certain dismissal," said Miss Becks, "prevents saleswomen and men from making complaints over the heads of their department chief. It is peculiarly important that all complaints be heard, whether they are real and serious or only unimportant grievances, and for that reason there should be a committee to which the employees themselves can talk without reserve."

"If the department stores of New York and Brooklyn are taken individually," she said, "severe indictments could be found against some of them. Among the undesirable features our investigators come in contact with are the long day and overtime in the Christmas season, slow promotions, the fining and docking system, no dismissal notice, poor or a complete lack of fire prevention, bad lunchrooms, and an absence of restrooms."

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YOU CAN

By GEORGE MATTHEW ADAMS

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This is a book which stimulates to action before a page is finished. It is concentrated energy and common sense. Dipping into it is like touching a live electric wire. It vitalizes.

Among the titles of these short, pithy articles are Silence, Health, Character, Mistakes, Ruts, Together, Time, Dare, Pay, Why, See, System, Dream, Be Prompt, and many others. Each puts forth a fundamental truth of right and efficient living in such plain and forceful language that it sticks.

The author is himself the founder and head of a successful business.

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AND TONIC FOR ALL
KINDS OF WEATHER

Yosemite Beer

STATEMENT

of the Condition and Value of the Assets and Liabilities
of

The Hibernia Savings and Loan Society

HIBERNIA BANK

Dated June 30, 1914

ASSETS.

1—Bonds of the United States (\$5,575,000.00), of the State of California and Cities and Counties thereof (\$6,002,350.00), of the State of New York (\$1,899,000.00), the actual value of which is.....	\$13,988,091.11
2—Cash in Vault: U. S. Gold and Silver Coin.....	\$2,493,021.32
Checks	51,375.25
	2,544,396.57
3—Miscellaneous Bonds (\$4,856,000.00), the actual value of which is.....	4,719,743.91
	\$21,252,231.59
They are:	
"San Francisco and North Pacific Railway Company 5 per cent Bonds" (\$476,000.00), "Southern Pacific Company, San Francisco Terminal 4 per cent Bonds" (\$150,000.00), "Western Pacific Railway Company 5 per cent Bonds" (\$127,000.00), "San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley Railway Company 5 per cent Bonds" (\$30,000.00), "Northern California Railway Company 5 per cent Bonds" (\$83,000.00), "Market Street Railway Company First Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent Bonds" (\$728,000.00), "Los Angeles Pacific Railroad Company of California Refunding 5 per cent Bonds" (\$400,000.00), "Los Angeles Railway Company of California 5 per cent Bonds" (\$334,000.00), "The Omnibus Cable Company 6 per cent Bonds" (\$167,000.00), "Sutter Street Railway Company" 5 per cent Bonds (\$150,000.00), "Gough Street Railway Company 5 per cent Bonds" (\$20,000.00), "San Francisco, Oakland and San Jose Railway Company 5 per cent Bonds" (\$5,000.00), "The Merchants' Exchange 7 per cent Bonds" (\$1,400,000.00), "San Francisco Gas & Electric Company 4½ per cent Bonds" (\$535,000.00), "Los Angeles Gas & Electric Company 5 per cent Bonds" (\$100,000.00), "Spring Valley Water Company 4 per cent Bonds" (\$50,000.00), "German House Association 6 per cent Bonds" (\$101,000.00).	
4—Promissory Notes and the debts thereby secured, the actual value of which is	34,194,150.94
The condition of said Promissory Notes and debts is as follows: They are all existing Contracts, owned by said Corporation, and are payable to it at its office, which is situated at the corner of Market, McAllister and Jones Streets, in the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, and the payment thereof is secured by First Mortgages on Real Estate within this State and the States of Oregon and Nevada. Said Promissory Notes are kept and held by said Corporation at its said office, which is its principal place of business, and said Notes and debts are there situated.	
5—Promissory Notes and the debts thereby secured, the actual value of which is	508,330.00
The condition of said Promissory Notes and debts is as follows: They are all existing Contracts, owned by said Corporation, and are payable to it at its office, which is situated as aforesaid, and the payment thereof is secured by pledge and hypothecation of Bonds of Railroad and Quasi Public Corporations and other securities.	
6—(a) Real Estate situated in the City and County of San Francisco (\$1,902,634.55), and in the County of Santa Clara (\$1.00), in this State, the actual value of which is	1,902,635.55
(b) The Land and Building in which said Corporation keeps its said office, the actual value of which is.....	988,819.38
The condition of said Real Estate is that it belongs to said Corporation, and part of it is productive.	
7—Interest on Loans and Bonds—uncollected and accrued.....	174,989.15
Total Assets.....	\$59,021,156.61

LIABILITIES.

1—Said Corporation owes Deposits amounting to and the actual value of which is	\$55,151,348.18
(Number of Depositors, 85,363.)	
(Average Amount of Deposits, \$646.08.)	
2—Contingent Fund—Accrued Interest on Loans and Bonds....	\$ 174,989.15
3—Reserve Fund, Actual Value	3,694,819.28
	3,869,808.43
Total Liabilities.....	\$59,021,156.61

THE HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY,
By CHARLES MAYO, President.

THE HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY,
By R. M. TOBIN, Secretary.

State of California,
City and County of San Francisco—ss.

CHARLES MAYO and R. M. TOBIN, being each duly sworn, each for himself, says: That said CHARLES MAYO is President and that said R. M. TOBIN is Secretary of THE HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY, the corporation above mentioned, and that the foregoing statement is true.

CHARLES MAYO, President.
R. M. TOBIN, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of July, 1914.

CHAS. T. STANLEY,
Notary Public in and for the City and County of
San Francisco, State of California.

Musicians' Mutual Protective Union

Headquarters and secretaries' offices, 68 Haight street.

The regular weekly session of the board of directors was held Tuesday, June 30, 1914, President J. J. Matheson presiding.

Admitted to membership upon examination: Julius Boglini, clarinet; John Pelgen, accordion; J. Benton Lindsay, banjo.

Admitted to full membership from transfer: Vincent Schipilliti, Local No. 2, St. Louis.

Transfer annulled: R. D. Forest, Local No. 99, Portland.

Members knowing themselves to be delinquent for dues or assessments will please settle for same with A. S. Morey, financial secretary, and avoid publication.

M. Nitke, Local 310, New York, is reported playing at the Cort Theatre.

A. J. Truhler, R. Van Pelt, and H. A. Smith are spending their vacation at Monte Rio; they report big doings.

Members are requested to give particular attention to the steward reports and see same are properly filled out. "Same as last week" does not answer the questions. Please take notice.

The next regular monthly meeting of the union will be held at headquarters on Thursday, July 9, 1914, at 1 p. m. There will be business of importance before the meeting and members are requested to attend.

C. A. McClure and wife are spending their vacation at their country place near Kenwood, Sonoma County.

Dexter M. Wright is in Honolulu on a pleasure trip.

F. Warnke, pianist at the Forum, has just been discharged from the hospital where he underwent a very serious operation for appendicitis. He will not be able to resume work for some time.

Musicians' Day—Notice.

The following resolution was passed at the union meeting of June 11th:

Resolved, That every member, ladies excepted, of the Musicians' Union be requested to assemble at Eighth and Market streets, Marshall Square, at 9:30 a. m. sharp, Thursday, July 16th, to parade to the Ferry in a body. Those members who are not playing in uniform in the parade band are requested to report and march in parade in civilian clothes. It is hoped that the entire membership will turn out and help boost our organization and celebration. Moving pictures will be taken of parade and also a large panoramic photo to be taken at Marshall Square before the parade starts. The parade committee requests all members who have donated their automobiles to be on hand promptly at 9:45, so no delay will ensue; parade moves sharp at 10 a. m.

GEORGE KITTLER,
Chairman Parade Committee.
C. H. KING,

General Chairman.

The Oakland Musicians' boosters' parade will start from Twelfth and Broadway, 12 o'clock noon, Monday, July 13, 1914. Oakland members are requested to turn out in uniform.

J. CRAY,
W. BELARD,
J. ATKINS,

Committee of Arrangements.

Members having automobiles will please confer with chairman of parade committee. Members will please announce the celebration at all functions whereupon employed, when possible.

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held June 26, 1914.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by Secretary O'Connell. Delegate Johnson was elected chairman pro tem. President Gallagher and Vice-President Brouillet arrived later.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Marine Gasoline Engineers—Jas. C. Reilly, Edward F. Cotter, vice Fred McCormack and Andrew Brandt, and Wm. Herhold. Elevator Constructors—F. C. Colbert and D. J. Murphy. Gas and Water Workers—John Sullivan, vice J. McLaughlin. Retail Clerks—Neil C. Steinbough, vice J. Griffin. Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—J. Kendred. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Waitresses, inclosing complimentary tickets for annual dance to be held Saturday, June 27th. From Board of Works, acknowledging receipt of resolutions in reference to the proposed esplanade. From Chamber of Commerce in reference to the Prosperity Dinner. From Joint Strike Committee of Pressmen, thanking Council and affiliated unions for assistance. From State Federation of Labor, acknowledging receipt of communication in reference to the Sperry Flour Company.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Cooks' Union, request for a boycott on the Claremont Hotel. From Central Labor Council, and Building Trades Council of San Joaquin County, in reference to the situation in Stockton; also an appeal for financial assistance from the same body.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From the Central Labor Council of Cincinnati and vicinity, relative to members of organized labor rushing to the courts with alleged grievances. From the Recreation League of San Francisco, requesting organized labor to enter into the active work of the league. From the International Brewery Workmen's Union, relative to the bill now pending in Congress aiming toward Nation-wide prohibition.

Referred to Financial Secretary—From Tailors' Union No. 2, relative to decrease in membership.

Communication from Building Trades Council of Portland and vicinity, relative to the Orpheum Theatre Company opening a theatre in an unfair building in said city, and requesting Council's assistance in the matter. Moved that the request be complied with; carried.

Resolutions were submitted by Delegate Johnson (Waiters), protesting against the postponement of listing of shorthand text books and deeming it detrimental to the interests of organized labor, home industries, and the students in our public schools, who are entitled to receive the protection which it is intended they should have under the home industry school text book law:

"Whereas, The State Board of Education intends to postpone the listing of shorthand text books for use in the public schools until its next meeting in August, which postponement would make it practically impossible for California publishers to meet the demand of the high school students who desire to use California shorthand systems during the next school term; and

"Whereas, Said State Board of Education intends to list other high school books on the first day of July, and we see no good reason why shorthand text books should not be also listed on the same date so as to give all publishers the same and equal opportunity to manufacture such school supplies and compete for this work in the California field; and

"Whereas, Such postponement of listing these shorthand books will be a discrimination against

them and in favor of Eastern manufactured books which are unfair to organized labor and also unfair to California publishers and the best interests of the State; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, that we hereby enter an emphatic protest against such postponement of listing of shorthand text books and deem it detrimental to the interests of organized labor, home industries, and the students in our public schools, who are all entitled to receive the protection which it is intended they should have under the home industry school text book law; and further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the State Board of Education, its president, William H. Langdon, and to Governor Hiram W. Johnson."

Moved that the resolutions be adopted; carried.

Reports of Unions—Solicitors—"Daily News" the only paper in the city fair to their organization. Pressmen—Still on strike; requested unions to continue their donations.

Executive Committee—Reported progress on the matter of the Harris Baking Company, and the change in the by-laws of the Theatrical Stage Employees. Recommended that the wage scale of the Iron, Tin and Steel workers be indorsed, subject to the indorsement of the international; and that before taking action that they return to the committee for further advice. Recommended that we declare our intention of levying a boycott on the Circolo, Philharmonic Italiano Band. Report of committee adopted.

Law and Legislative Committee—Reported on the resolutions submitted by the Street R. R. Employees, relative to a proposed charter amendment providing for the repeal of the provision under which employees on the municipal railway may be discharged without a trial before the Civil Service Commissioners, and recommends that this Council go on record advising against the submission of said proposed charter amendment. Amendment, that the subject matter be filed; amendment carried.

Labor Day Committee—Reported having organized by electing Michael Casey chairman, John O'Connell secretary, and Harry Huntsman sergeant-at-arms. Committee recommends that the celebration consist of exercises, athletic games, horse racing, etc., at the Stadium, Golden Gate Park, and that an invitation be extended to the sister Councils to participate; recommendation concurred in.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

New Business—Delegate Leary called the Council's attention to the fact that a petition was being circulated looking for the release of Bro. Wm. O'Brien. Moved that the matter be referred to the law and legislative committee; carried.

President Gallagher called the Council's attention to the fact that a committee from the Gas and Water Workers' Union appeared before the Board of Supervisors in behalf of a higher rate for gas. After a lengthy discussion on the subject, it was moved that it be the sense of this Council that in the future before any organization affiliated with this Council or any of the members appear before any board or commission for the purpose of increasing the rates of any commodity that their case shall be submitted to this Council, and if time does not permit, that it shall be submitted to the officers of this Council; carried.

Receipts—Bakers No. 24, \$32; Marble Workers, \$8; Beer Drivers, \$16; Cap Makers, \$4; Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, \$12; Bindery Women, \$16; Stereotypers, \$8; Steam Fitters No. 590, \$8; Steam Engineers, \$24; Broom Makers, \$8; Milkers, \$8; "Labor Clarion," \$50; House Movers, \$8; Press Feeders, \$32; Carriage Makers, \$4; Boot and Shoe Workers, \$8; Sheet Metal Work-

S. N. WOOD & CO.

MARKET AND FOURTH STS., SAN FRANCISCO

Largest Coast Outfitters For MEN AND WOMEN

Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF UNITED BREWERY WORKMEN

Union Label of the United Brewery Workmen

Union Made and Bottled

OF AMERICA

COPYRIGHT & TRADE MARK REGISTERED 1903

Soft Drink AND Mineral Water

When drinking beer, see that this Label is on the keg or bottle

Orpheum

O'Farrell Street bet. Powell and Stockton

Safest and Most Magnificent Theatre in America.

Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon.

MATINEE EVERY DAY.

A WONDERFUL NEW SHOW.

WILLIAM A. BRADY presents Elizabeth Jordan's one-act play "BEAUTY IS ONLY SKIN DEEP"; YVETTE, "The Whirlwind Violinist"; KRAMER and MORTON, Two Black Dots; CHAS. YULE, FERD. MUNIER & CO. in Herbert Bashford's Comedy Sketch "The Stranger"; HENRY LEWIS; DORIS WILSON & CO.; GARDINER TRIO; WORLD'S NEWS IN MOTION VIEWS. Last Week, —Everett Shinn's New "Meller Drammer" "WRONGED FROM THE START."

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00. Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c.

PHONE, DOUGLAS 70

YOUR OPPORTUNITY to Do Good and Make the World Better

By insisting that your tailor place this label in your garment, you help to abolish the sweat shop and child labor. You assist in decreasing the hours of labor and increase the wages.



Labels are to be found within inside coat pocket, inside pocket of vest, and under the watch pocket in trousers.

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CAN'T BUST 'EM

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ARGONAUT SHIRTS

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AUGUST L. FOURTNER

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

SUITE 1029 HEARST (EXAMINER) BUILDING
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Member of Musicians' Union, Local No. 6.

ers No. 95, \$8; Label Section, \$3; Donations for Pressmen, \$195.40. Total receipts, \$452.40.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; postage, \$6; stationery, \$7.50; "Daily News," 25 cents; Stenographers, \$51; Theo. Johnson, \$25; expense to Martinez, \$1.65; Jas. McTiernan, \$20; P. O'Brien, \$10; Pressmen, \$245.40; Label Section, \$3. Total expenses, \$416.75.

Council adjourned at 11:20 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

The California State Library School in Sacramento, the first Library School of its kind in California, is making preparations for the opening of its second year of work, in September, 1914. The progress of the present class has fully justified the establishment of the school and to provide students for the coming year, announcement is now made of a Library Student examination to be held in Sacramento, San Francisco and Los Angeles on September 2, 1914.

Compensation in this grade of library work may be had only upon special arrangement with the State Librarian, but persons who successfully complete their student period will be eligible for promotion to higher grade of the Library Service in which compensation ranges from \$50 to \$150 per month.

Candidates will be examined in literature and general information; history, current events and current topics; education, training and experience; and personality and fitness.

Application forms and further information may be obtained from the State Civil Service Commission, State Capitol, Sacramento.

Persons desiring to enter this examination must file completed applications not later than the hour of closing of business, August 26, 1914.

The California State Civil Service Commission announces that applications for employment as piledriver engineers in the service of the State will be received at the office of the Commission, State Capitol, Sacramento, on or before July 25, 1914. The State employs piledriver engineers in connection with the Board of State Harbor Commissioners in San Francisco, at a salary of \$6.00 a day.

This examination is open to all citizens of the State, 21 years of age or over on July 25, who comply with the requirements.

Application blanks and further information may be secured by applying to the State Civil Service Commission, State Capitol, Sacramento.

Applications must be properly executed and filed with the Commission on or before July 25, 1914.

MAN'S LIFE OUTLAYS.

An eccentric person has just died in a town in the west of France at the age of 77. When he was 18 years of age he began to keep a book of personal expenses. For fifty-two years he jotted down every item.

During this period he smoked 628,713 cigars. Of this number 43,692 were presented to him by friends. For the remaining 585,021 he spent the sum of £2040.

He had bought 86 pairs of trousers, which cost him £92; 78 jackets and waistcoats for £160, and 63 pairs of shoes for £66. He used 300 shirts and 354 collars, for which he paid £53. His omnibus and tram fares came to £52. In fifteen years he drank 28,875 bottles and 40,303 small glasses of liquor, and spent on them £1104, plus £249 in tips. —Glasgow "Evening News."

A loss may sometimes prove to be a gain to us, and ignorance in some things may be knowledge. —Petrarch.

THE COLORADO WAR.

That Colorado is able to manage her own affairs is the report to be made to President Wilson by the State legislative committee which investigated the Ludlow affair, according to rumor at the State capitol.

"How is Colorado any better able to manage her own affairs now than she was before the Federal troops came into the field?" is the question her real citizens are asking.

Ammons, the person who bowed and scraped and licked the boots of John D. Rockefeller and his representatives in Colorado, is still in office ready to repeat his anarchistic attempts to break the strike at the expense of the State.

Adjutant-General Chase, who rode down the women and children in Trinidad, who kicked Sarah Skator savagely in the breast, is still head of the National Guard.

Linderfelt, Hamrock and every other leader of the militiamen who destroyed the Ludlow tent colony, murdering and cremating nineteen men, women and children at Ludlow in the most terrible slaughter in industrial history, are still members of that body.

The gunmen who, armed with State equipment and operators machine guns, mowed down the innocents, are still in good standing.

There has been no change whatsoever in the personnel of the operators' tools who run the State government and who tyrannized the strike zone for seven months before Ludlow.

If the Federal troops are withdrawn from the field, the operators will soon cause enough trouble to provide the governor with an excuse to send the militia back to the strike district.

There is no sane reason to believe that Chase and his gunmen will do otherwise than before—terrorize the strikers, their wives and children, and possibly slaughter the innocents again as they did at Ludlow.

But the militia is to be reorganized. What do you think of that? Yes, sir, the legislative committee think so, and so do many others.

Suppose it is reorganized, who do you think would care to wear the cloak of the Colorado National Guard stained with the blood of the innocent men, women and children of Ludlow who, unarmed and unprotected in any way, were slaughtered?

Who would care to take the place of Adjutant-General Chase, knowing that, with Ammons in the chair, the head of the National Guard must be prostituted to the coal operators and shoot down men, women and children.

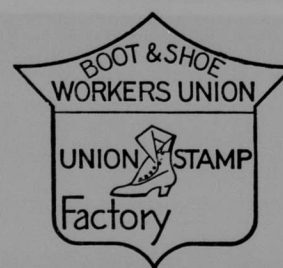
Who would join a national guard defamed by such murderers as Hamrock and Linderfelt, for certainly as head of the gunmen militia at Ludlow, they were as responsible as any for the slaughter of the innocents?

As a matter of fact the reorganization of the Colorado National Guard is a joke. There may be changes in the official heads of the organization but they will always be under the command of Commander-in-Chief Elias M. Ammons, tool of the coal operators.

EDUCATION THE SOLUTION.

From a coal miner to a member of the President's cabinet and the recipient of the degree of doctor of laws from the Maryland Agricultural College, Secretary of Labor Wilson talked to the graduates of that institution on some of the problems confronting the workers. He said the difficulty in settling the capital and labor question was the proper distribution of the world's products, which must be accomplished through education. He added that labor and capital must get together and settle their differences of their own accord. He opposed compulsory arbitration because more often than otherwise neither side was ever satisfied.

Clarion Call to Men Who Labor



Buy your Shoes from the Store owned and controlled by members of Local 216, employed in the only Union Stamp Factory in the city.

BOOTS AND SHOES FOR MEN AND BOYS

OPEN TILL 6 P. M. OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS

UNION LABEL SHOE CO.

2267 MISSION ST.

Bet. 18th and 19th



Demand the Union Label



On Your Printing, Bookbinding and Photo Engravings

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union Concern.

The German Savings and Loan Society

(The German Bank)

Savings Incorporated 1868 Commercial 526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco.

The following Branches for Receipt and Payment of Deposits Only:

MISSION BRANCH, S. E. Corner Mission and Twenty-first Streets
RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Clement and Seventh Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Haight and Belvedere Streets

JUNE 30th, 1914.

Assets	\$58,656,635.13
Capital actually paid up in Cash	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	1,857,717.65
Employees' Pension Fund	177,868.71
Number of Depositors	66,367

Office Hours—10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

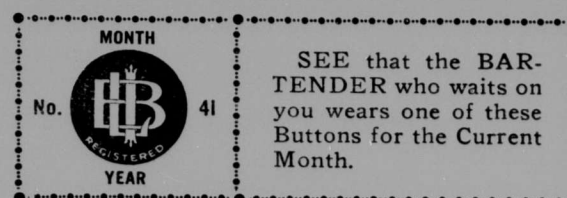
For the 6 months ending June 30th, 1914, a dividend to depositors of 4 per cent per annum was declared.

It's always fair weather
When good fellows get together

Old Gilt Edge
Whiskey

Rye

Bourbon



SEE that the BARTENDER who waits on you wears one of these Buttons for the Current Month.

Allied Printing Trades Council

525 MARKET STREET, ROOM 703.

FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.

Telephone Douglas 3178.



JULY, 1914

LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.
**Intertype Machines.
†Monotype Machines.
‡Simplex Machines.

- (34) Art Printery.....410 Fourteenth
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight
(48) Baldwin & McKay.....166 Valencia
(77) Bardell Art Printing Co.....343 Front
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co.....1122-1124 Mission
(82) Baumann Printing Co.....120 Church
(73) *Belcher & Phillips.....515 Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press.....110 Second
(196) Borgel & Downie.....718 Mission
(69) Brower & Marcus.....346 Sansome
(3) *Brunt, Walter N. Co.....880 Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin.....739 Market
(220) Calendar Press.....942 Market
(176) *California Press.....340 Sansome
(71) **Canessa Printing Co.....708 Montgomery
(87) Chase & Rae.....1246 Castro
(39) Collins, C. J.....3358 Twenty-second
(22) Colonial Press.....516 Mission
(206) Cottle Printing Co.....509 Sansome
(157) Davis, H. L. Co.....25 California
(179) Donaldson & Moir.....568 Clay
(18) Eagle Printing Company.....4319 Twenty-third
(46) Eastman & Co.....220 Kearny
(54) Elite Printing Co.....897 Valencia
(62) Eureka Press, Inc.....440 Sansome
(146) Excelsior Press.....4534 Mission
(101) Francis-Valentine Co.....777 Mission
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co.....509 Sansome
(92) Garrad, Geo. P.....268 Market
(75) Gille Co.....2257 Mission
(17) Golden State Printing Co.....42 Second
(140) Goodwin Printing Co.....1757 Mission
(190) Griffith, E. B.....545 Valencia
(5) Guedet Printing Co.....3 Hardie Place
(127) *Halle, R. H.....261 Bush
(20) Hancock Bros.....263 Bush
(158) Hansen Printing Co.....259 Natoma
(216) Hughes Press.....2040 Polk
(185) Iler Printing Co., Inc.....516 Mission
(42) Jewish Voice.....340 Sansome
(124) Johnson, E. C. & Co.....1272 Folsom
(168) *Lanson & Lauray.....534 Jackson
(227) Lasky, I.....1203 Fillmore
(50) Latham & Swallow.....243 Front
(108) Levison Printing Co.....1540 California
(45) Liss, H. C.....2305 Mariposa
(135) Lynch, J. T.....3388 Nineteenth
(23) Majestic Press.....315 Hayes
(175) Marnell & Co.....77 Fourth
(37) Marshall, J. C.....48 Third
(95) *Martin Linotype Co.....215 Leidesdorff
(1) Miller & Miller.....619 Washington
(68) Mitchell & Goodman.....362 Clay
(58) *Monahan, John & Co.....311 Battery
(24) Morris-Sheridan Co.....343 Front
(96) McClinton, M. G. & Co.....445 Sacramento
(72) McCracken Printing Co.....806 Laguna
(79) McElvaine Printing Concern.....1182 Market
(80) McLean, A. A.....218 Ellis
(55) McNeil Bros.....928 Fillmore
(91) McNicoll, John R.....215 Leidesdorff
(208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J.....509 Sansome
(43) Nevin, C. W.....154 Fifth
(104) Owl Printing Co.....215 Leidesdorff
(59) Pacific Heights Printery.....2484 Sacramento
(187) *Pacific Ptg. Co.....88 First
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co.....753 Market
(143) Progress Printing Co.....228 Sixth
(151) Regal Press.....820 Mission
(64) Richmond Banner, The.....320 Sixth Ave.
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary
(61) *Rincon Pub Co.....643 Stevenson
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission
(218) Rossi, S. J.....517 Columbus Ave.
(83) Samuel, Wm.....16 Larkin
(30) Sanders Printing Co.....443 Pine
(145) †S. F. Newspaper Union.....818 Mission
(84) *San Rafael Independent.....San Rafael, Cal.
(194) *San Rafael Tocsin.....San Rafael, Cal.
(67) Sausalito News.....Sausalito, Cal.
(152) South City Printing Co.....South San Francisco
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....509 Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co.....136 Pine
(125) *Shanley Co., The.....147-151 Minna
(52) *Stacks, E. F.....1886 Mission
(29) Standard Printing Co.....324 Clay
(88) Stewart Printing Co.....1264 Market
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co.....1212 Turk
(63) *Telegraph Press.....66 Turk
(177) United Presbyterian Press.....1074 Guerrero
(138) Wagner Printing Co.....N.E. cor. 6th & Jessie
(35) Wale Printing Co.....883 Market
(38) *West Coast Publishing Co.....30 Sharon
(36) West End Press.....2385 California
(147) Western Printing Co.....82 Second
(106) Wilcox & Co.....320 First
(44) *Williams Printing Co.....348A Sansome
(51) Widup, Ernest F.....1071 Mission
(76) Wobbers, Inc.....774 Market
(112) Wolff, Louis A.....64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

- (128) Barry Edward & Co.....215 Leidesdorff
(222) Doyle, Edward J.....340 Sansome
(224) Foster & Futernick Company.....560 Mission

- (233) Gee & Son, R. S.....523 Clay
(231) Haule, A. L. Bindery Co.....509 Sansome
(225) Hogan, John F. Co.....343 Front
(108) Levison Printing Co.....1540 California
(175) Marnell, William & Co.....77 Fourth
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co.....251-253 Bush
(130) McIntyre, John B.....523-531 Clay
(81) Pernau Publishing Co.....751 Market
(223) Rotermundt, Hugo L.....545-547 Mission
(200) Slater, John A.....147-151 Minna
(132) Thumler & Rutherford.....117 Grant Ave.
(133) Webster, Fred.....Ecker and Stevenson

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

- (240) National Carton and Label Company.....
.....412-414 Mission
(161) Occidental Supply Co.....580 Howard

GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSERS.

- (232) Torbet, P.....69 City Hall Ave.

LITHOGRAPHERS.

- (230) Acme Lithograph Co.....
.....S. E. Cor. Front and Commercial
(235) Mitchell Post Card Co.....3363 Army
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission

MAILERS.

- (219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....880 Mission

NEWSPAPERS.

- (139) *Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian...340 Sansome
(8) *Bulletin.....767 Market
(121) *California Demokrat...Cor. Annie and Jessie
(11) *Call and Post, The.....Third and Market
(46) *Chronicle.....Chronicle Building
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal.....44-46 East
(25) *Daily News.....340 Ninth
(94) *Journal of Commerce...Cor. Annie and Jessie
(21) Labor Clarion.....316 Fourteenth
(141) *La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson
(57) *Leader, The.....643 Stevenson
(123) *L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.
(144) Organized Labor.....1122 Mission
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento
(61) *Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary
(84) *San Rafael Independent...San Rafael, Cal.
(194) *San Rafael Tocsin...San Rafael, Cal.
(67) *Sausalito News.....Sausalito, Cal.
(7) *Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission

PRESSWORK.

- (134) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome
(103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson
(122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

- (83) Samuel, Wm.....16 Larkin

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

- (205) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co.....
.....109 New Montgomery
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co...563 Clay
(202) Congdon Process Engraver.....311 Battery
(209) Franklin Photo Eng. Co.....118 Columbus Ave.
(198) San Francisco Engraving Co.....48 Third
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front
(207) Western Process Engraving Co.....76 Second

UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS

Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:
San Jose Engraving Co...32 Lightston St., San Jose
Sutter Photo-Engr. Co.....919 Sixth St., Sacramento
Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co...826 Webster St., Oakland
Stockton Photo-Engr. Co.327 E. Weber St., Stockton

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it

- American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Lastufka Bros., harness makers, 1059 Market.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
San Francisco "Examiner."
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.
Southern Pacific Company.
United Cigar Stores.
Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

Typographical Topics

During the past month thirty cards were deposited, twenty-four withdrawn, five new members initiated, and one suspended member reinstated. The applications for membership of H. O. Roether and Henry Marsel were received.

F. C. Louis Clodi died at the German Hospital Saturday, June 27th, after an illness of five weeks. He was 74 years of age and leaves a widow and several children to mourn their loss.

At the last meeting of the union Frank J. Bonnington and Daniel P. O'Connell resigned as delegates to the Labor Council and the vacancies were filled by the election of W. K. Galloway and Secretary Michelson.

A donation to the Frances Langworthy Taylor fund was made at the last meeting by the union and lists ordered to be posted in the various chapels for voluntary contributions.

An application for old-age pension and one for admission to the Home each received favorable consideration of the union last Sunday.

President Tracy has announced the appointment of the following committees: Membership Committee—William Groom, E. H. Bobbitt, G. H. Fields, H. J. Ireland, J. J. O'Rourke, H. L. Cunningham, William Webster. Committee meets at headquarters at 8 p. m. on the second Monday of each month and on the Monday before union meeting when necessary. Label Committee—C. S. Ross, Jos. E. Tait, Thos. F. Galloway, L. Canepa, C. B. Maxwell, Mrs. A. D. Carlyle, Mrs. Craig Leek. Cemetery Committee—George E. Mitchell, James P. Olwell, Rev. W. E. Dugan, G. A. Einselen, A. E. Lertora, J. A. Snell, Julius Copp; meets at call of chairman. Records Committee—C. B. Crawford, C. H. Parker, J. A. Coleman, O. H. Symth, John Wilson, J. J. Neely, James S. Golden; meets at call of chairman. Sanitation Committee—The President, D. G. Shannon, L. L. Stopple, A. D. Severance, Al Worthing, J. F. Newman, John J. Higgins; meets at call of chair.

Jake, the transferrer in the litho. department, has trouble with his feet, and, therefore, when he starts to work he puts on a pair of old-fashioned, roomy slippers. He keeps these slippers alongside his bench, and has a habit of stepping into them without any assistance from his hands—they are plenty big enough. One day there was a terrific thunderstorm just at the end of the lunch hour. Jake had been out for his lunch, and during his absence one of the boys had nailed his slippers to the floor. He came back a few minutes late, and taking off his street shoes slipped his feet into his big slippers. Just at that moment a bright flash of lightning, accompanied by a terrible roar of thunder occurred, and he put his hands over his eyes and let out a yell. Then he tried to run and found that he couldn't take a step. That settled it. With an ashen face he cried: "Boys, I'm struck by lightning and paralyzed. I can't walk a step. Break it gently to my wife." And he slowly sank down to the floor. As he did so his feet came out of the nailed slippers, and the roar of laughter brought him to his senses. Jake is still trying to find out who nailed the slippers to the floor, and when he does he promises the remains a first-class funeral.—"Australasian Typographical Journal."

PERSONAL PROBLEMS.

Each one has his personal problem to work out in choosing a Life Insurance Policy. I take pleasure in explaining the several forms and assist you in getting just the right thing. It's my hobby. G. H. Davie, 1122 Mission street, Park 6380, S. F.; 1827 Hearst ave., Berk. 3591, Berkeley. Will also care for your fire and auto insurance.

Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 P. M. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 P. M. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7:30 P. M. Label Committee meets at headquarters first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Label Section—Meets first and third Wednesdays, at 8 P. M., Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 93 Steuart.

Associated Union Steam Shovelmen No. 2—Meet second Sunday each month at 12 o'clock at 215 Hewes Bldg.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Ramona Hall, 1524 Powell.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 1st Wednesday, St. Helen's Hall, 2089 Fifteenth.

Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, K. of P. Hall, Hermann and Valencia.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, Secretary.

Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.

Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, Fifteenth and Mission.

Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesday, Redmen's Hall, 3053 Sixteenth.

Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Boiler Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, Fifteenth and Mission.

Boiler Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Germania Hall, Fifteenth and Mission.

Boiler Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 Sixteenth.

Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, W. C. Booth, Business Agent, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.

Boot and Shoe Repairers No. 320—Meet Brewery Workers' Hall, each Monday evening.

Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Roma Hall, 1524 Stockton.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, 1876 Mission; Headquarters, 1876 Mission.

Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.

Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Tiv Hall, Albion avenue.

Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Columbia Hall, Twenty-ninth and Mission.

Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow avenue. S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.

Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, Roesch Bldg., Fifteenth and Mission.

Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 925 Golden Gate avenue, Jefferson Square Hall.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall. J. J. Kane, Secretary, 112 Collingwood.

Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 303 Sixth.

Cooks No. 44—Thursday nights; Headquarters, 83 Sixth.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesday, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.

Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meets 1st Tuesday, Native Sons' Bldg., 414 Mason; Headquarters, 608 Pacific Bldg.

Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, 316 Fourteenth.

Gas Appliance and Store Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas and Water Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Roesch Bldg.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; Headquarters, 1254 Market; hours, 10 to 11 A. M.

Hatters—Jas. McCrickard, Secretary, 1154 Market.

Hackmen—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Horsehoers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Housesmiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 1254 Market.

Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness avenue.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 218 Oak.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; Headquarters, 218 Oak.

Mailers—Meet 4th Monday, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers No. 41—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Marine Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 91 Steuart.

Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 10 East.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce avenue.

Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m., and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at Labor Temple; Headquarters, Room 5, Labor Temple.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millmen No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, 316 Fourteenth.

Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roesch Building.

Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Solicitors No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth. S. Schulberg, Secretary, 1804½ Bush.

Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Pythian Castle, Hermann and Valencia.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; Headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers No. 412—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth. Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., K. of P. Hall.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 1254 Market.

Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., K. of P. Hall.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., 74 Folsom.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Makers—Meet Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Ship Drillers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Hibernia Hall, Sixteenth and Valencia.

Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.

Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, 218 Oak.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, 316 Fourteenth.

Steam Shovel and Dredgenmen No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third. John McGaha, Secretary-Treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesday, 704 Underwood Building, 525 Market.

Street Railway Employees—Jos. Giguierro, 2144 Polk.

Sugar Workers—Meet 1st Sunday afternoon and 2d Thursday evening, 316 Fourteenth.

Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meets 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 21th.

Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Tailors No. 400—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; Headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.

Typographical No. 21—Meets last Sunday, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, Room 701 Underwood Bldg., 525 Market. L. Michelson, Sec.-Treas.

Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 Seventeenth.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

W. F. Dwyer, Secretary.

Upholsterers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Red Men's Hall, 3053 Sixteenth.

Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m.; other Wednesday evenings, at headquarters, 14 Seventh.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 149 Mason.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Wireless Telegraphers—10 East, Room No. 17.

Woman's Union Labor League, Local 253—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, Secretary-Treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth.

Anti-Jap Laundry League—318-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

Notes in Union Life

During the week just closed the following members of San Francisco unions passed away: F. F. Crowley and Jeremiah Harrington of the riggers and stevedores, D. J. Jordan of the teamsters, Ambrose O'Neill of the drug clerks, William C. Rodgers of the electrical workers, Charles Frei of the bakers.

The American Federation of Musicians has declared "unfair" the celebration to be held by the Native Sons of the Golden West at San Jose, July 2-5. The reason for this action, it is said, is the alleged violation of the agreement on the part of the Alameda county bands of the N. S. G. W. not to encroach upon the earning capacity of the members of Musicians' Union No. 6. If the bands from Alameda county should refrain from participating in the celebration the union will lift the boycott.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

ASSOCIATED SAVINGS BANKS OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY (The German Bank), 526 California St.; MISSION BRANCH, corner Mission and Twenty-first Sts.; RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH, corner Clement St. and Seventh Ave.; HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, corner Haight and Belvedere Sts.—For the half-year ending June 30, 1914, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all deposits, payable on and after Wednesday, July 1, 1914. Dividends not called for are added to the deposit account and earn dividends from July 1, 1914.

GEORGE TOURNEY, Manager.

MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO, 706 Market St., opposite Third—For the half-year ending June 30, 1914, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after Wednesday, July 1, 1914. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from July 1, 1914.

C. B. HOBSON, Cashier.

ITALIAN-AMERICAN BANK, southeast corner Montgomery and Sacramento Sts.—For the half-year ending June 30, 1914, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after Wednesday, July 1, 1914. Dividends not called for will be added to the principal and bear the same rate of interest from July 1, 1914. Money deposited on or before July 10, 1914, will earn interest from July 1, 1914.

A. SBARBORO, President.

BANK OF ITALY, southeast corner Montgomery and Clay Sts. MARKET STREET BRANCH, junction Market, Turk and Mason Sts.—For the half-year ending June 30, 1914, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after Wednesday, July 1, 1914. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from July 1, 1914. Money deposited on or before July 10, 1914, will earn interest from July 1, 1914.

L. SCATENA, President.

A. PEDRINI, Cashier.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK, 783 Market St., near Fourth—For the half-year ending June 30, 1914, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after Wednesday, July 1, 1914. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from July 1, 1914.

H. C. KLEVESAH, Cashier.

THE MISSION SAVINGS BANK, Valencia and Sixteenth Sts.—For the half-year ending June 30, 1914, dividends upon all deposits at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum, will be payable on and after July 1, 1914. Dividends not drawn are added to the deposit account and earn interest from July 1, 1914.

JAMES ROLPH, JR., President.

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK, 316 Montgomery St.—For the half-year ending June 30, 1914, a dividend upon all deposits at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum will be payable on and after July 1, 1914.

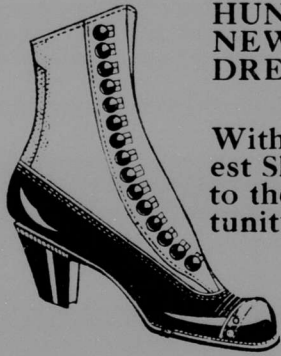
S. L. ABBOT, Vice-President.

COLUMBUS SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY, 700 Montgomery St., has declared a dividend at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all deposits for the half-year ending June 30, 1914, payable on and after July 1, 1914. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from July 1, 1914. Money deposited on or before July 10, 1914, will earn interest from July 1, 1914.

I. W. HELLMAN, JR., President.

W. H. HARTWELL, Cashier.

Semi-Annual Shoe Sale

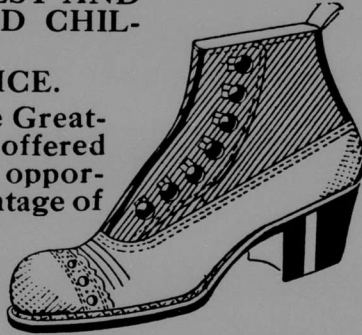


HUNDREDS OF LINES OF THE BEST AND NEWEST WOMEN'S, MEN'S AND CHILDREN'S FOOT WEAR.

GREATLY REDUCED IN PRICE.

Without doubt or question this is the Greatest Shoe Buying Opportunity ever offered to the people of San Francisco. An opportunity that you be sure and take advantage of

SHOP EARLY
See Our Great Window Display



You Save
From
50c to
\$2.00 on
each
Purchase

B. KATSCHINSKI
PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

"THE GREATEST SHOE HOUSE IN THE WEST"
825 MARKET STREET OPPOSITE STOCKTON
COMMERCIAL BUILDING
SAN FRANCISCO'S UNION SHOE STORE

We Give
S. & H.
GREEN
TRADING
STAMPS

Personal and Local

Delegates to its International Union convention at Indianapolis will be elected by the local Barbers' Union at its meeting next Monday night.

Sign and Pictorial Painters' Union has elected H. Cahill and G. W. Watson delegates to the San Francisco Labor Council.

The quarterly meeting of Carpenters' Union No. 483 will be held next Monday evening, when delegates to the International Union convention will be elected.

The Letter Carriers' Union on Saturday evening, July 11th, will elect delegates to its State convention to be held at San Diego, July 18th. The local union will hold a picnic at Shell Mound Park next Sunday.

The San Francisco Typographical Union will ask a rehearing in the case of John Byrne, a member of the union, who is serving a life sentence in San Quentin for a murder of which recent developments show he is innocent.

The Labor Council has been requested to indorse a movement for an appeal to Governor Johnson for the pardon of William J. O'Brien, a union boiler maker, who is serving a life sentence in San Quentin. The matter has been referred to the law and legislative committee of the Council.

The action of the State Board of Education in postponing the listing of shorthand text books was deplored by the Labor Council last Friday night, when it was declared that such action discriminates against text books published in California and gives a distinct advantage to Eastern publishers. The matter will be brought to the attention of the Governor.

Electrical Workers' Union No. 151 has elected these officers: President, W. Stanton; vice-president, C. D. Mull; recording secretary, B. Hayland; financial secretary, W. Coyle; treasurer, G. Flatley; foreman, C. Bailey; inspectors, J. Hanson, J. Doherty; business agent, G. W. Flatley; trustees, T. Regan, A. Lovett, G. Ripley; executive board, J. O'Leary, A. Baylor, H. Groezinger, A. Coleman, W. O'Neil, C. Mull, A. Bailey, C. Smith, A. Bedelovitz, G. Bingham, C. Glenser, J.

Matthews; delegates to Labor Council, Stanton, Flatley, Hayland, Glenser, Coleman, Brann; law and legislative committee, Glenser, Wharton, Lovett, Regan, Bedelovitz; label section, H. Book.

Cooks' Union has elected officers as follows: President, J. Hawkins, recording secretary, C. Knapp; secretary-treasurer, Alfred Steimer; business agents, W. Furlong, C. Fleischmann; delegates to joint board, Steimer, Canny, Battles; to State Federation, Canny, Steimer and Battles.

Beer Bottlers' Union has re-elected, by unanimous vote, A. J. Rogers to the office of secretary and business agent. This is the fourth time the honor has been conferred on Rogers, who will also represent his union at the convention of the International Union in Baltimore next September. The union has donated \$50 to the Colorado miners and another \$20 to the striking pressmen.

Officers have been elected as follows by Waiters' Union: President, Hugo Ernst; secretary-treasurer, L. Francoeur; business agents, V. Chapman and A. C. Rose; custodian, J. Longbrake; trustees, F. McGuire, A. Davidson, J. King; delegates to joint board, Hugo Ernst, L. Francoeur, J. Fink; to Labor Council, Karsten, Ernst, Fink, Rose, Francoeur, Chapman, Reichel, King, Nickols, Johnson.

Paul Scharrenberg, secretary of the State Federation of Labor and editor of the "Coast Seamen's Journal," arrived in Los Angeles on Wednesday afternoon and is giving the local situation the "once over." He dropped in on the meeting of the directors of the Labor Temple that night and evinced much interest in the affairs of the temple. Brother Scharrenberg states that the sailors and fishermen of San Francisco have completed a splendid three-story class C building close to the Ferry building at a cost of \$110,000, all of which is paid up. The ground floor is used for stores and the upper stories for the purpose of the organizations. Scharrenberg is on a tour of the State, taking in Bakersfield, Los Angeles, and San Diego in the southern end. He will thoroughly investigate conditions in Los Angeles before returning north.—Los Angeles "Citizen."

DEPORABLE FACTS.

By William T. Bonsor.

The Anti-Jap Laundry League herein presents an almost unbelievable situation which prevails in the cigar making industry of San Francisco, which industry should be in a position to employ 2000 white men.

As a matter of fact there are approximately 350 white male cigar makers in this city, of whom 300 are organized and probably about 200 of these are employed ten months during the year. There are also 150 Italian women (working full time) and nearly 400 Chinese (working over time).

One firm which employs 40 Chinese and 150 Italian women (working together) uses about as many revenue stamps as all the other cigar manufacturers of this city combined.

The wages paid to the Chinese and unorganized are in the neighborhood of one-third of that paid to the organized workmen. How is one of American training and ideals to meet this heart-breaking competition?

A scheme of some employers of Chinese is to initiate a new brand of cigars by having them made in a union shop, place same on the market, and advertise heavily. After a demand is created, the product is withdrawn from the union shop and then Chinese workmen are used at a minimum cost to the manufacturer. The general public is unaware of the change, as the absence of the label is not noticed and there is no distinguishing mark to denote the product of Chinese labor from white labor.

The only safe and sure method of purchasing cigars and tobaccos manufactured under favorable conditions, sanitary and otherwise, is to demand the union label. Demand white labor and the products of white labor. Give to the white cigar maker that to which he is entitled—work.

The following are a few of the local advertised brands of Chinese-made cigars: B. F. C., Gilman House, Amistad, Porta Costa, El Primo, J. A. X., Smoker.

Instead of supposing the love of nature necessarily connected with the faithlessness of the age, I believe it is connected properly with the benevolence and liberty of the age; that it is precisely the most healthy element which distinctively belongs to us; and that out of it, cultivated no longer in levity or ignorance, but in earnestness and as a duty, results will spring of an importance at present inconceivable; and lights arise, which, for the first time in man's history, will reveal to him the true nature of his life, and the true field for his energies, and the true relations between him and his Maker.—Ruskin.

It is better by yielding to truth to conquer opinion, than by yielding to opinion to be defeated by truth.—Epictetus.

"EL CRISTOFORO"

Clear Havana Cigars
OF HIGHEST TYPE

UNION MADE

UNION MADE

Smoke

"Royal"

The Best Tobacco produced by Mother Earth :: :: :: Union Made